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contributed 3s. a year should be the expenditure of a district valued £100 a year. By such a principle of our British taxation and taxation should be added and thrown upon it. If this he should deem it his duty to do, he would be similar to one in the Victoria matter. While this bill, the Imperial Government from large municipalities, and not commensurate over the financial state necessity for economy, and as a panacea; but, as they strongly recommended, omitted the provision which the realisation of their intention. make municipalities compulsory at a certain date, but to distribute did not have a shilling of the. He himself was, however, municipalities, they might be the richness of the country. What more necessary was the country, and those who for country districts and deplored the deficiency the time had arrived when it or our financial position to public works upon the districts them. In municipal institutions coincident circumstances—property, and limited, and the thirty-two municipalities these conditions. He would districts, and others, and the bill would think it his duty to explain the action of the Government. In the case of Victoria dividing its municipalities, any other element might have avoided them, but the town from the been open to them to have structures, with numerous, and the public endorsement from the public could be the care of the minor conducted into their consideration, he be contended for, the representative general Government would railways, the main roads, and the highways, a large annual revenue it would be but right that the provide for those works which means of its own resources, and the great economy in it. It would attend to all that without causing any additional cost by the proposal of the expenses of those municipalities averaged about the rate per or about 30 per cent. on the endowment being excluded. could the state into which the municipalities carried out, and the rates were extended all over could be that they would have immense staff of officers, and making improvements. No of the Government in problem works from which the community, but these would be. He would willingly offered in the spirit of the House, but he must propose were practicable, would visit many of the most important those who had objected to the the burghs about the town and but the action of the present or amendment in this respect, that they the bill was all the in Hastings had admitted that well in England, though they main the reason why they the of the duties in the, hitherto been taught to rely everything; and, lastly, that not regard did not require the make fortunes in it, but assistance in the work- it was said that, as of clerk, and the alderman, and work without any payment. on nothing but found that it d to a very great extent been they were to have a party some definite party ground, that was local, and the business of the country. of the hon. and learned member directed against the municipal against this bill. But the measure was one which had been intended; it was only the best which carried out that were institutions of England had not been brought to their without bloodshed, he hoped, shorter period, and they might be enabled to make twelve all that they ought to be an hour he should have to conclude by stating that it be bill.

He did not intend to detain the hear the bill, but he said, say. All he had to say was that he had been presenting to get this bill, or some such the presentment of the municipal institutions might be the worked in the colony. The fixed by the Legislature to exercise the powers of self- there was there why they should want for which they had so much as a whole was what they sought for should be said therefore think that he the assistance with the public generally, if he said very he addressed them at any could thereby be delaying the bill (Hear, hear.) The in his opinion, not been serious refutation; they were he could not be seen to attempt to manage their own much of the hands it was said had led not himself seen any realisation which placed very Government of the colony did lead elsewhere seemed to be there—it of him why they should be of things ought to be perpetuated. ought to have the right to not, he confessed, but he could not advise to make local (Hear, hear.) The opinion upon local self-government was a very favorable contrast self-government and centralization the point and would set the fully than he would talk for a month. self-government makes of their own rights, well-being; it breeds self-Centralisation underlines, liberties, independence, and functioning tired functionalities to government apathy and moral indifference cherishes and de- intellectual facility, and gives to all for which life kindles every kindly charity, denies every moral and intel- in their stead, the consummation of the life of the functions, by which life fosters a grovelling materialism seeks to obliterate all responsibilities of freemen; ways of the discharge of all duties, and the local order of despotism may be the and all reality of free institutions. Local self-government a day, before the face of the light of day; works by indirect and tortuous of men." (Hear, hear.) so be further remarks, but which upon them the necessity which was loudly called for

"That the words proposed question."

The following result—

31. Mr. Morris
Boddy
Driver
Joseph
Searle
Tayle
Lucas
Scrimgeour
Purves

Mr. Landale
Piddington
De la Salle

Mr. Forster was consequently that the bill be now read a

ing put, Mr. BUCHANAN for a division.

the senses are blunted. The pleasure is concluded by great bodily prostration and misery, and often by a shock to the system which rapidly shortens life, at the same time the craving for drink is still further confirmed, and future temptations made harder to resist.

This no doubt replenishes the Treasury, and the self-imposed taxation thus thoughtlessly borne prevents the necessity of additional taxation being placed upon the more sober part of the population. But there is not any respectable member of the community who would not gladly see the revenue from intoxicating liquors

duced by one-half, for at least one-half may be taken to represent excessive consumption. Even if extra revenue were wanted to make up the deficit, it would be cheerfully furnished if general sobriety could be purchased for it. But in all probability no extra revenue would be wanted, and the money saved from drink would be industriously invested, and there would be a resulting increase of general prosperity that would in other ways tell favourably on the revenue.

The two greatest vices that afflict society have their origin in sensual indulgence. The animal

triumph over the man, and society becomes proportionally brutal. The remedy is to be found in the rational education of men, and in the subordination of the senses to the rational.

By the constitution of our nature any abuse of the conditions of our existence is punished with inexorable rigour by the operation of fixed and unwavering laws, and a superabundant proof of this is daily paraded before us.

It has been sometimes asserted that squatters give a preference to men who squander their money in drink, because such men are always needy, and are forced to work for low wages. It has been also remarked that

was partly cherished by the evil genius of the convict regime. Convict labour was substantially slave labour, and there is a vicious tendency in all slave systems, however disguised, to ignore the rights of humanity, and to encourage the tendency in the proletarian class to be the slaves of their sensual passions. If they are slaves to the lower part of their own nature, they are bound to be slaves to their masters, and thus even on the low ground of self-interest, this ungenerous theory has been proved to be a bad policy. Experience has shown that it is to the

interest of employers to cultivate the welfare of the employed—to seek their elevation rather than their degradation. The lesson is not yet thoroughly understood, but it is getting learned more fully every day.

It has also been said that squatters are not very anxious to see their employes too saving, lest they should take a fancy to invest their savings in buying a part of the run on which they have been engaged; and this not from any unwillingness to see the men settle, but only from an unwillingness to see them settle on their particular runs.

they are quite willing to see agricultural lands anywhere, even in the most fertile regions, within the sacred precincts of their own leased land, and that it is fondly hoped some day to turn into a freehold. If land could only be bought at auction, or if farms could only be selected within fixed agricultural areas, this anxiety would not exist. But to pay a man a cheque for wages with the knowledge that the money may the next day be invested in selecting one of the eyes of the run, and in virtually destroying the pastoral basis of one of the best farms in the country, is undoubtedly an anxious position for a squatter, and he may be tempted to retire.

at seeing the money safely squandered. We praise not the feeling, but we restrict the right of severe denunciation to those who if placed in a precisely similar position would be perfectly proof against the temptation.

Agricultural communities so far from being antagonistic to the pastoral interest will be a help to it in such communities as have a surplus of labour, and labour generally of the most desirable class. Great complaints have been made of late of the number of swagmen who roam about pretending to seek for work and abusing bush hospitality. This will

remain the case so long as squatters are totally dependent on labour brought from a distance. But agricultural settlements and a pastoral background would mainly help each other. The squatters would have a viable labour within easy reach for special emergencies, and the farmers would have the valuable opportunity of earning wages to supplement the profits of their farms, and to spend in the improvement of their properties. The system of agricultural areas would have developed this state of things under the most favourable auspices. But though the present system is unfavourable

to the pastoral leaseholder, at a any rate takes away from him what he wanted. He excuse that he cannot invest his money in land, and that, therefore, he might as well spend it in grog. The excuse never was a sound one, as land was always purchasable though not perhaps at the particular price that was wanted, and even if land had not been obtainable other investments were open; but at any rate the excuse can be put forward no longer. And the fact that the publicist's till is still the favourite saying of landowners, many seem to prove that the most frequent assertion, that the land laws were the cause of the poor, was

valent drunkenness was not quite truthful.

THE SIMONSEN CONCERT.—M. Maria Simonsen and Madame Fanny Simonsen gave their first concert in Sydney, in the Exchange Hotel, on the 10th inst. They have accomplished artists have received in the various places that they have professionally visited the very highest commendation. Those who have had the pleasure of listening last night must have acknowledged that these simonsens were fully merited. The audience was not so numerous as might have been expected; their reception, nevertheless, was very enthusiastic. M. Simonsen at one time filled the shoes of violinist to his Majesty the King of Denmark, and brought with him a high reputation. He is the son of a nobleman, he has had no superior as a violinist in these colonies, which may perhaps be said without any disparagement to his own performance.

times visited Australia. Mr. Simonson is undoubtedly an extraordinary violinist; his playing is not more new and strange for its daring and its originality than for the rapid and difficult passages than for its wonderful descriptive power, and the faculty of expressing in musical construction the performance of almost all the brilliant effects the violin, in the hands of a skilled musician, is capable of producing. Mr. Simonson's first piece was a fantastic Rhapsody in G major, which afterwards played "Remembrances of Germany—Oberland," a composition of his own, abounding in beautiful passages. His third programme, a Concerto in G major by Beethoven, was also his own composition; nothing could be finer than the effect of the sounds dying away in the distance. Madame Simonson holds a very high rank as a vocalist, having been the prima donna at the Opera Comique of Paris; she possesses a clear soprano voice of great power and range, and is remarkably accurate in her intonation.

the higher notes. Her singing of a "Romance from the opera Guillaume Tell," called forth enthusiastic and prolonged applause, and, at an encore she sang, "The Song of the nameless," "Come in and shut the door." An encore was also called after her singing of Arlequin's "Il Balcon." In the first part of the concert she gave a vocal solo with a pianoforte solo by Mr. John Hill, K.S.M.A. — "Blossoms," "Moonlight Sonata." This gentleman has various pupils, and occupies a given ground as a pianist, and last night he did full justice to his reputation. Two young ladies—Miss Geraldine and Miss M. Little—also sang, and were well applauded. The evening in several solo and duets, and received the tribute of commendation which their admirable singing merited. Judging from the success of Mr. and Madame Simonson's performance, expressed by their audience last night, there can be no little doubt that they will be successful in their tour.

they have been in the other places they have visited.
Their concert will be repeated this evening, at the Masonic
Hall.

Thursday evening.

[illegible]

signatories of the Roman Catholic Church in other countries (whose testimonials the plaintiff held) were strained, relied upon as showing that he must have been a perfect sane man at the time he made the engagement out of which this action had arisen.

His Honor left two questions to the jury: first, whether or not there had been an agreement for two years. Secondly, whether if there had been such an agreement

The Library of the late James Way - We are requesting Messrs. Filbrick and Newton to direct special attention to the portion unsold since the day, at their Rooms, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely. For particulars see catalogue which may be obtained on application. - ADV.

Advertisement - The cargo of Mauritius sugar, ex Robert's bark, and a lot of fine sugar, ex Lombard, are, in the absence of Messrs. Spyer and Co., to be sold by auction, commencing at 11, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., Rooms, 32, George-street.

146; over Waleba, 11 at 21hd; G, 15 at 20d,
over KSW, 23 at 22d, 11 at 21d; EAHN, 8 at
20d, 9 at 20hd; 20hd, 4 at 19hd, 1 at 16hd; JD,
ML, 9 at 19hd; 16hd, 8 in diamond,
4 at 2nd, 1 at 1st; EAP, 7 at 20hd, 1 at
Nami, 5 at 2nd, 40 at 21hd; GEHR, 17 at 20hd,
in intersected triangles & under, 16 at 23hd, 6 at
4 at 27d, 12 at 26d; HG, 28 at 22hd, 28 at
21hd; J2L, 11 at 21d; P&M, 12 at 1hd, 8 at 10d;
Ex Walter Wood: NG in diamor., 12 at 20d,
24d, 9 at 23d, 3 at 2nd.

[illegible][illegible]

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 2 Y at 176, 8 at 176, 9 at 176
 2 Z at 176, 8 at 176, 9 at 176

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